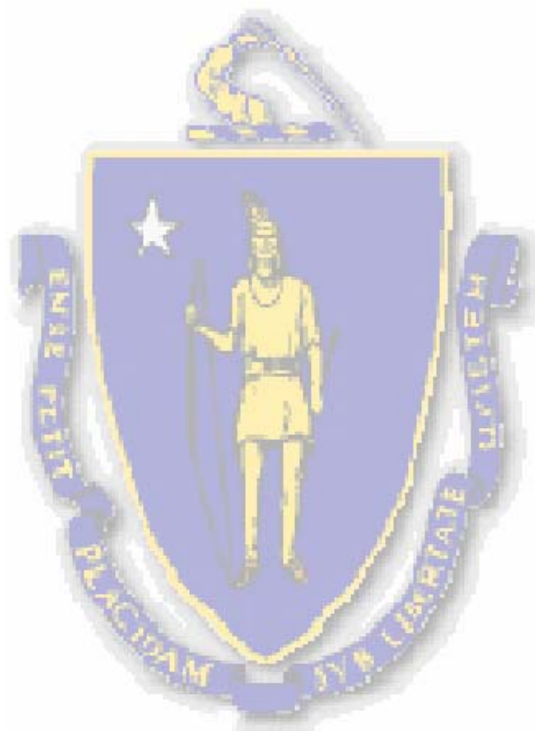


Quarterly Report on the Status of Prison Overcrowding, Fourth Quarter 2006

Massachusetts Department of Correction
Submitted in Compliance with Chapter 799
Section 21 of the Acts of 1985



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Governor

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January 2007

2006 Fourth Quarter Report

Section Twenty-one of Chapter 799 of the Acts of 1985 directs the Commissioner of Correction to report quarterly on the status of overcrowding in state and county facilities. This statute calls for the following information:

Such report shall include, by facility, the average daily census for the period of the report and the actual census on the first and last days of the report period. Said report shall also contain such information for the previous twelve months and a comparison to the rated capacity of such facility.

This report presents the required statistics for the fourth quarter of 2006.

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Approved by: Ellen Bickman, State Purchasing Agent

This report prepared by Pamela McLaughlin, of the Research and Planning Division, is based on count sheets issued weekly.

2006 Fourth Quarter Report

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Technical Notes, 1996 to Present¹

- The official capacity or custody level designation for each facility can change for a number of reasons, e.g. expansion of facility beds, decrease of facility beds due to fire, or changes in contracts with vendors. In all tables the capacity and custody level reflects the status at the end of the reporting period. The design capacity is reported for correctional facilities in Tables 1 through 6.
- Due to changes in the Massachusetts General Law, DOC consolidated one unit at the Bridgewater Treatment Center and back-filled with general population inmates. These design capacity beds were placed on-line November 8, 1996 and first appeared on the November 12, 1996 daily count sheet. Three hundred additional beds were placed on-line during the fourth quarter of 1997.
- State inmates housed in the Hampshire County contract program are included in the county population tables, as are all other state inmates housed in county facilities.
- Beginning with the second quarter of 1998 quarterly report, the following county correctional facilities are presented individually: Bristol Dartmouth, Bristol Ash Street, David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center, and Bristol Pre-Release in Bristol County; Essex Middleton and Essex Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center in Essex County; Middlesex Cambridge and Middlesex Billerica in Middlesex County; Norfolk Braintree, Norfolk Dedham, and Norfolk Contract in Norfolk County. Beginning with the fourth quarter of 1998 report, facilities for Suffolk and Hampden counties are presented individually.
- Nashua Street inmates housed at other facilities are reported in the counts for the facilities in which they are in custody.
- On October 22, 1997, Eastern Massachusetts Correctional Alcohol Center (EMCAC) was renamed the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC).
- On May 18, 2000, the Braintree Alternative Center was closed for renovations by the Norfolk County Sheriff's Office. All inmates were transferred to the minimum security Pre-Release Center in Dedham.
- As of September 15, 2000, Longwood Treatment Center, male population, was moved to the Massachusetts Boot Camp and the women were transferred to facilities housing female populations.
- As of September 22, 2000, Massachusetts Boot Camp ceased to hold medium security inmates.
- Due to DOC policy modification, the security level of Boston State Pre-Release was changed from Security Level 2 to Security Level 3/2 during the fourth quarter of 2001.
- P.P.R.E.P was closed effective July 26, 2001.
- Charlotte House was closed effective November 9, 2001.
- Effective November 16, 2001, NCCI-Gardner added 30 beds to Security Level 3, per policy 101.
- May 20, 2002, NECC changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2. The design capacity for Security Level 3 is 62, and for Security Level 2 the design capacity is 88.
- May 20, 2002, Pondville changed from a Security Level 3 to Level 3/2 with a design capacity of 100.
- June 10, 2002, South Middlesex Correctional Center changed to a facility for female offenders.
- June 22, 2002, Old Colony Correctional Center added a Level 3 housing unit. The design capacity for Security Level 5 is 480 and for Security Level 3 the design capacity is 100.
- On June 30, 2002, the following facilities were closed. SECC (Medium), Hodder Cottage @ Framingham, MCI-Lancaster, The Massachusetts Boot Camp and the Addiction Center @SECC.

Technical Notes, Continued

- As of July 1, 2002, the Massachusetts Boot Camp was renamed the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC). Within MASAC is the Longwood Treatment Center Program, relocated on September 15, 2000. This program served individuals incarcerated for operating under the influence of alcohol. Because the inmates were predominantly county sentenced inmates, the inmate count and bed capacity were also included in Tables 3 and 4.
- The Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) houses both civil and criminal populations.
- As of April 5, 2002, Norfolk County no longer has any contract beds, all inmates are now held at the Norfolk County House of Correction.
- As of April 5, 2002, Bristol County closed the Pre-Release facility and moved inmates to Bristol County House of Correction.
- As of July 1, 2002, two housing units remain open at MCI-Shirley Minimum with a design capacity of 92.
- In August 2002, the David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center (DRNCAC) was closed and all inmates were integrated into Bristol Dartmouth House of Correction.
- Within MASAC, The Longwood Treatment Center Program was terminated on July 1, 2003. The last inmate to leave the facility was on September 8, 2003.
- Prior to the 3rd Quarter 2003, NCCI-Gardner (Minimum) was inadvertently shown as Security Level 3/2 instead of Security Level 3.
- Effective February 5, 2004, Boston State Pre-Release Center had a change in design capacity. The new capacity is 150. 100 beds are Pre-Release and 50 beds are Minimum.
- Within MCI-Shirley is a 13 bed unit called the Assisted Daily Living Unit, this unit opened on February 22, 2005. The unit houses inmates who require assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., hygiene, eating, ambulating, etc.), but whose regular medical needs are treated on an out-patient basis.
- On September 12, 2005 OCCC designated a Special Housing Unit (SHU) to hold Security Level 4 inmates.
- Houston House program will be known as Women and Children's Program (WCP), effective July 12, 2004.
- Barnstable County House of Correction design capacity has changed. The new design capacity is 300. Effective as of March 13, 2006.
- The Lemuel Shattuck Correctional (LEM) unit census was added to the first quarter 2006 report.
- Effective October 19, 2006 the count sheet was changed to reflect the Institution Security Level changes per the CMR 103 DOC 101 Policy.

¹ For technical notes prior to 1996, please refer to previous quarterly reports. Refer to abbreviations on page v..

Definitions

Custody Population: Custody population refers to all offenders held in DOC facilities only, and does not include DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

Jurisdiction Population: Jurisdiction population refers to all offenders incarcerated in DOC facilities as well as DOC inmates serving time in correctional facilities outside of the DOC (e.g., Massachusetts county Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

- On October 19, 2006, new security level designations were established according to **103 DOC 101 Correctional Institutions/Security Levels** policy which states

Security Levels:

- **Pre-Release** (*Formerly Levels One and Two*). The least restrictive in the department and is reserved only for those inmates who are at the end of their sentence and have been identified as posing little to no threat to the community. A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate maximum responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions prior to their release. Direct supervision of these inmates is not required, but intermittent observation may be appropriate under certain conditions. Inmates within this level may be permitted to access the community unescorted to participate in programming to include, but not limited to, work release, educational release, etc.

- **Minimum** (*Formerly Level Three*). A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the goal of returning to the inmate a greater sense of personal responsibility and autonomy while still providing for supervision and monitoring of behavior and activity. Inmates within this security level are not considered a serious risk to the safety of staff, inmates or to the public. Program participation is mandated and geared toward their potential reintegration into the community. Access to the community is limited and under constant direct staff supervision.

- **Medium** (*Formerly Level Four*). A custody level in which both the design/construction as well as inmate classification, reflect the goal of restoring to the inmate some degree of responsibility and control of their own behavior and actions, while still insuring the safety of staff and inmates. Design/construction is generally characterized by high security perimeters and limited use of internal physical barriers. Inmates at this level have demonstrated the ability to abide by rules and regulations and require intermittent supervision. However, behavior in the community, i.e., criminal sentence and/or the presence of serious outstanding legal matters, indicate the need for some control and for segregation from the community. Job and program opportunities exist for all inmates within the perimeter of the facility.

* (*Formerly Level Five*). A custody level in which design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates. Inmates accorded to this status may present an escape risk or pose a threat to other inmates, staff, or the orderly running of the institution, however, at a lesser degree than those at level 6. Supervision remains constant and direct. Through an inmates willingness to comply with institutional rules and regulations, increased job and program opportunities exist.

- **Maximum** (*Formerly Level Six*). A custody level in which both design/construction as well as inmate classification reflect the need to provide maximum external and internal control and supervision of inmates primarily through the use of high security perimeters and extensive use of internal physical barriers and check points. Inmates accorded this status present serious escape risks or pose serious threats to themselves, to other inmates, to staff, or the orderly running of the institution. Supervision of inmates is direct and constant.

Abbreviations

AC	Addiction Center	NECC	Northeastern Correctional Center
ADP	Average Daily Population	NCCI	North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner
ATU	Awaiting Trial Unit	OCCC	Old Colony Correctional Center
BSH	Bridgewater State Hospital	OUI	Operating Under the Influence
CRS	Contract Residential Services Includes Charlotte House, and Houston House	PPREP	Pre-Parole Residential Environmental Phase Program
DDU	Departmental Disciplinary Unit	PRC	Pre-Release Center
DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction	SBCC	Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center
DRNCAC	David R. Nelson Correctional Addiction Center	SECC	Southeastern Correctional Center
DSU	Departmental Segregation Unit	SDPTC	Sexually Dangerous Person Treatment Center
HOC	House Of Correction	SMCC	South Middlesex Correctional Center(formerly SMPRC)
LEM	Lemuel Shattuck Correctional Unit		
LCAC	Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center		
MASAC	Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center		
MTC	Massachusetts Treatment Center		

Table 1 provides the DOC figures for the fourth quarter of 2006. The DOC custody population (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC) remained stable throughout the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the DOC operated with 10,769 inmates in the system, the average daily population was 10,791 with a design capacity of 7,802. Thus, the DOC operated at 138 percent of design capacity.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 262 inmates. The majority of these inmates were in Massachusetts Houses of Correction.

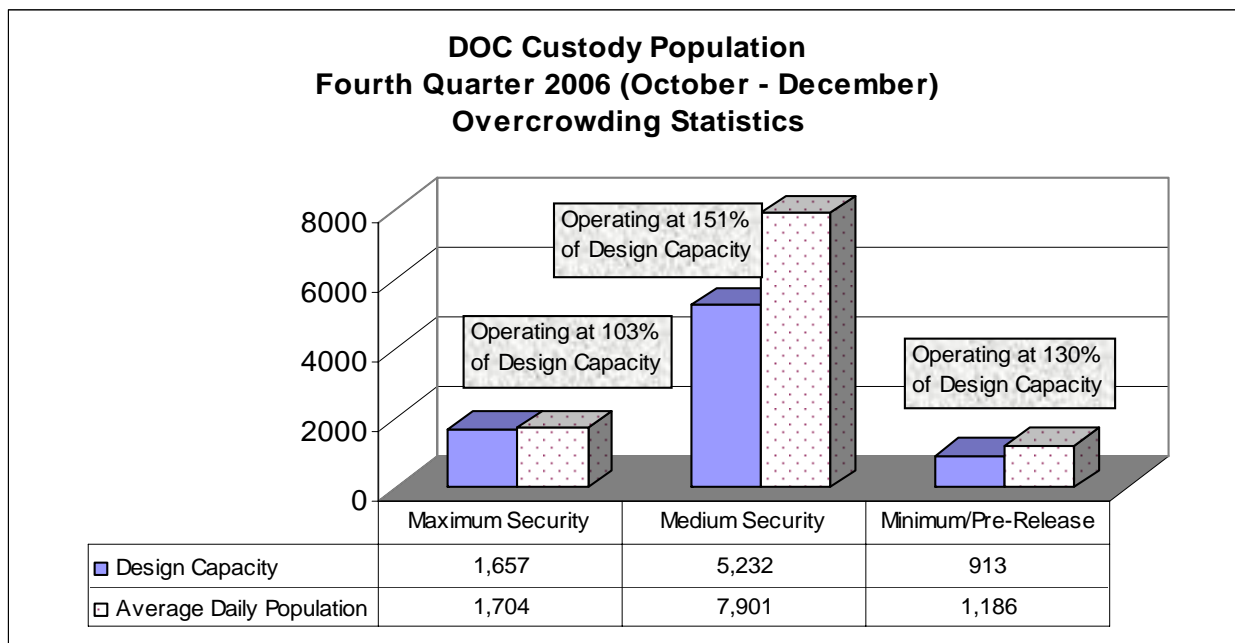
Overall, the average daily total DOC jurisdiction population for the fourth quarter 2006 was 11,053 and decreased by 30 inmates over the quarter from 11,049 to 11,019.

Table 1

Fourth Quarter 2006 Population in DOC Facilities, October 2, 2006 to December 26, 2006					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)					
Cedar Junction	709	693	720	633	112%
SBCC	995	992	999	1,024	97%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,704	1,685	1,719	1,657	103%
Medium (Formerly Level 5/4)					
Bay State	300	295	316	266	113%
Concord	1,391	1,384	1,374	614	227%
Framingham	488	501	487	388	126%
Framingham –ATU	221	213	208	64	345%
Lemuel Shattuck	29	30	24	24	121%
MASAC	208	211	197	236	88%
NCCI	971	973	976	568	171%
Norfolk	1,423	1,421	1,429	1,084	131%
OCCC	767	766	767	480	160%
Shirley-Medium	1,112	1,111	1,113	720	154%
State Hospital@Bridgewater	364	355	372	227	160%
Treatment Center	627	630	623	561	112%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,901	7,890	7,886	5,232	151%
Minimum(Formerly Level 3)					
NCCI	27	25	27	30	90%
OCCC Minimum	157	157	156	100	157%
Plymouth	150	151	151	151	99%
Shirley Minimum	99	100	96	92	108%
Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)					
Boston State	144	145	144	150	96%
NECC	265	266	265	150	177%
Pondville	194	195	188	100	194%
SMCC	146	153	133	125	117%
Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)					
Women and Children's Program	4	2	4	15	27%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Pre-Release	1,186	1,194	1,164	913	130%
Total	10,791	10,769	10,769	7,802	138%
DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities					
Houses of Correction	192	209	181	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	4	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	66	67	65	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	262	280	250	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	11,053	11,049	11,019	7,802	141%

See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 1



- Medium security facilities were the most overcrowded state prison facilities during this quarter, operating overall at 151% of their design capacities.
- Minimum/Pre-Release security facilities operated at an average of 130% of their design capacity.
- Maximum security facilities operated a little over design capacity at 103%. Cedar Junction operated over its design capacity at 112% and Souza-Baranowski operated just under design capacity at 97%.
- The Awaiting Trial Unit at MCI-Framingham was the most crowded, operating at 345% of its design capacity. On average, 221 awaiting trial detainees were held in two units designed to hold 32 women each.
- MCI-Concord, a medium security facility was the second most overcrowded state prison during the fourth quarter of 2006, averaging 1,391 inmates and operating at 227% of design capacity.
- Pondville Correctional Center, a Minimum/Pre-Release facility, operated at 194%, nearly double its design capacity with an average daily population of 194 inmates.
- NECC, a Minimum/Pre-Release facility, operated at 177% of design capacity with an average daily population of 265.
- The Massachusetts Department of Correction operated at 138% of its design capacity (including treatment and support facilities) during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Table 2 provides the DOC figures for the previous twelve months – i.e., for the period October 3, 2005 to September 25, 2006. These figures indicate that the DOC custody population increased by 349 inmates, or 3%, over the twelve-month period (including offenders at LEM, BSH, MTC and MASAC), from 10,392 in October 2005 to 10,741 in September 2006.

DOC inmates housed in non-DOC Facilities had an average daily population of 392 inmates: 320 in Houses of Correction, 67 in Interstate Contract and 5 inmates in a Federal Prison.

The total average DOC jurisdiction population for the previous twelve months was 10,920, with an increase of 207 inmates, or 2%, over the previous twelve month period.

Table 2

Previous Twelve Months Population in DOC Facilities, October 3, 2005 to September 25, 2006					
Security Level/Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
<u>Maximum (Formerly Security Level 6)</u>					
Cedar Junction	580	577	686	633	92%
SBCC	1,031	1,017	992	1,024	101%
Sub-Total, Maximum	1,611	1,594	1,678	1,657	97%
<u>Medium (Formerly Level 5)</u>					
Bay State	294	296	293	266	111%
Concord	1,325	1,289	1,376	614	216%
Framingham	472	470	514	388	122%
Framingham –ATU	211	210	227	64	330%
Lemuel Shattuck	31	29	30	24	129%
MASAC	190	194	206	236	81%
NCCI	969	961	970	720	135%
Norfolk	1,459	1,434	1,411	568	257%
OCCC	749	709	766	1,084	69%
Shirley-Medium	1,095	1,099	1,106	480	228%
State Hospital@Bridgewater	368	334	362	227	162%
Treatment Center	629	642	631	561	112%
Sub-Total, Medium	7,792	7,667	7,892	5,232	149%
<u>Minimum (Formerly Level 3)</u>					
NCCI	28	30	25	30	93%
OCCC Minimum	111	101	153	151	74%
Plymouth	148	147	148	92	161%
Shirley Minimum	97	99	99	100	97%
<u>Min/Pre (Formerly Level 3/2)</u>					
Boston State	147	150	145	150	98%
NECC	262	263	268	150	175%
Pondville	192	194	193	100	192%
SMCC	136	140	137	125	109%
<u>Contract Pre-Release (Formerly Level 1)</u>					
Women and Children's Program	4	7	3	15	27%
Sub-Total, Minimum/Contract Pre-Release	1,125	1,131	1,171	913	123%
Total	10,528	10,392	10,741	7,802	135%
<u>DOC Inmates in Non-DOC Facilities</u>					
Houses of Correction	320	353	211	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Prisons	5	5	4	n.a.	n.a.
Inter-State Contract	67	66	67	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Total	392	424	282	n.a.	n.a.
Grand Total	10,920	10,816	11,023	7,802	140%

See Technical Notes, pp iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Table 3 presents the county figures for the fourth quarter of 2006. The county population decreased by 607 inmates, or four percent over the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the county system operated with 13,594 inmates. The average daily population was 13,902 with a design capacity of 8,112. On average, the county facilities operated at 171 percent of design capacity.

Table 3

Fourth Quarter 2006 Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, October 2, 2006 to December 26, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	462	458	447	300	154%
Berkshire	349	352	341	116	301%
Bristol	1,366	1,384	1,344	510	268%
Dukes	20	25	18	19	105%
Essex	1,563	1,588	1,529	635	246%
Franklin	187	189	184	63	297%
Hampden	2,147	2,207	2,053	1,303	165%
Hampshire	304	291	311	248	123%
Middlesex	1,181	1,285	1,124	1,035	114%
Norfolk	722	733	707	354	204%
Plymouth	1,628	1,622	1,634	1,140	143%
Suffolk	2,538	2,597	2,503	1,599	159%
Worcester	1,435	1,470	1,399	790	182%
Total	13,902	14,201	13,594	8,112	171%

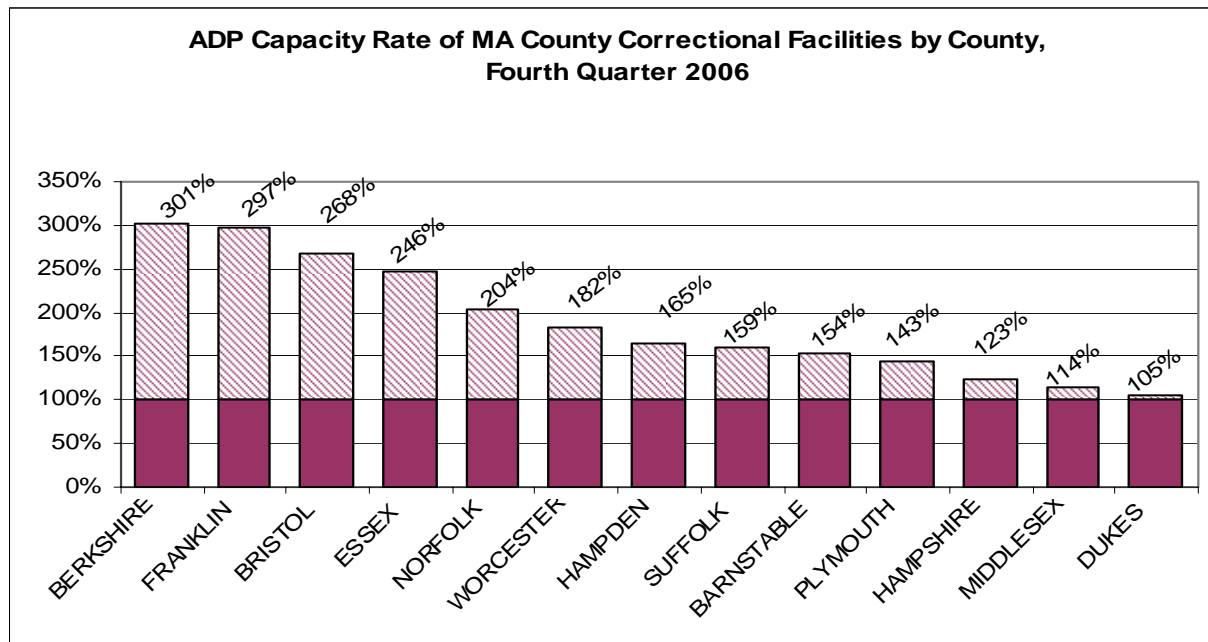
Table 4 presents the county figures for the fourth quarter of 2006. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 4

Fourth Quarter 2006 Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, October 2, 2006 to December 26, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	193	192	199	206	94%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,173	1,192	1,145	304	386%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,200	1,219	1,180	500	240%
Essex LCAC	363	369	349	135	269%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,973	2,031	1,877	1,178	167%
Hampden OUI	174	176	176	125	139%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	316	403	293	161	196%
Middlesex Billerica	865	882	831	874	99%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	722	733	707	302	239%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	682	705	662	453	151%
Suffolk South Bay	1,856	1,892	1,841	1,146	162%

See Technical Notes, pp .iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 2



- Most county correctional institutions have jail beds (to hold prisoners awaiting trial) and house of correction beds (designated for sentenced inmates), with the exception of Suffolk County, which houses these population in separate facilities. The design capacities are determined per facility and separate capacities are not designated for jail versus house of correction beds.
- In the fourth quarter of 2006, every county in Massachusetts reported overcrowded correctional facilities operating with an average daily population above their design capacity. In total, the county correctional system operated at 171% of its design capacity, with an average daily population of 13,902 and a capacity designed to hold 8,112 inmates.
- Over the fourth quarter the county population decreased by 607 inmates or 4%.
- During this quarter, Berkshire and Franklin County correctional facilities were the most overcrowded in the state, operating at over three times their design capacity. Berkshire County designated 116 beds for jail and house of correction prisoners, but housed an average daily population of 349, operating at 301% of design capacity. Franklin County, designed to house 63 prisoners, had an average daily population of 187, operating at 297% of design capacity.
- Three Counties (Bristol 268%, Essex 246% and Norfolk 204%) reported average daily populations between two to three times of their design capacities.
- The remaining eight counties reported population levels between 182% and 105% of design capacity.
- On average, county correctional facilities (jails and houses of correction) operated at 71% above design capacity.

Table 5 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. These figures indicate that the county population increased by 787 inmates over this twelve-month period, from 13,267 in October 2005 to 14,054 in September 2006 representing a 6% increase in the population.

Table 5

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by County, October 3, 2005 to September 25, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Barnstable	417	434	445	300	139%
Berkshire	346	350	353	116	298%
Bristol	1,320	1,292	1,378	510	259%
Dukes	25	23	17	19	132%
Essex	1,581	1,530	1,614	635	249%
Franklin	186	179	190	63	295%
Hampden	2,104	2,078	2,205	1,303	161%
Hampshire	275	278	294	248	111%
Middlesex	1,224	1,212	1,181	1,035	118%
Norfolk	676	631	706	354	191%
Plymouth	1,580	1,546	1,622	1,140	139%
Suffolk	2,414	2,360	2,584	1,599	151%
Worcester	1,394	1,354	1,465	790	176%
Total	13,542	13,267	14,054	8,112	167%

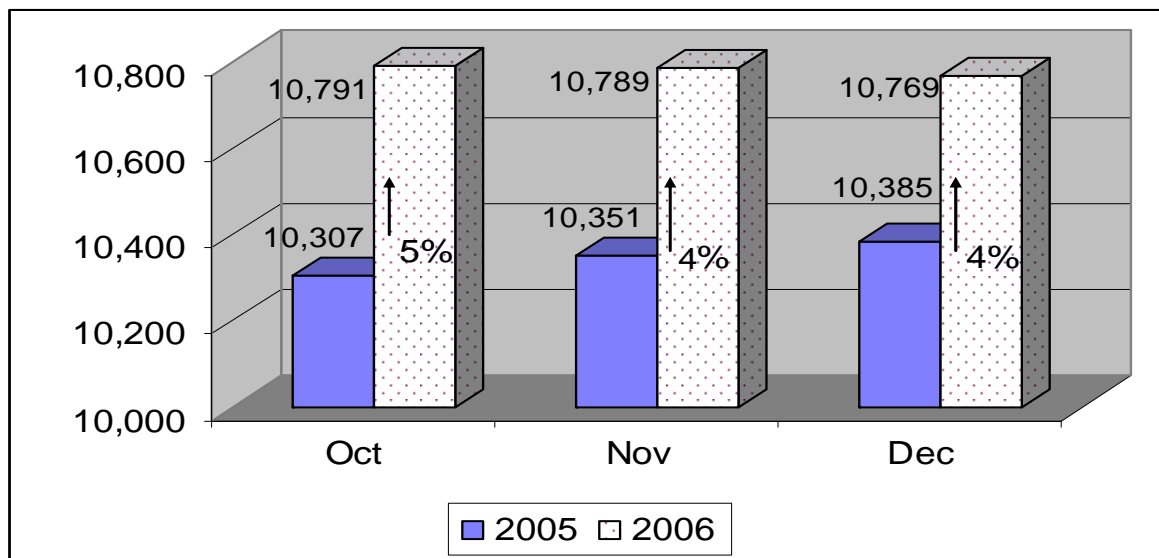
Table 6 presents the county figures for the previous twelve months. The following table presents a breakdown of facility population and capacity for counties that operate more than one facility.

Table 6

Previous Twelve Months Population in County Correctional Facilities by Facility, October 3, 2005 to September 25, 2006					
Facility	Avg. Daily Population	Beginning Population	Ending Population	Design Capacity	% ADP Capacity
Bristol County					
Bristol Ash Street	194	193	196	206	94%
Bristol Dartmouth	1,126	1,099	1,182	304	370%
Essex County					
Essex Middleton	1,213	1,192	1,235	500	243%
Essex LCAC	368	338	379	135	273%
Hampden County					
Hampden	1,929	1,903	2,024	1,178	164%
Hampden-OUI	175	175	181	125	140%
Middlesex County					
Middlesex Cambridge	325	322	303	161	202%
Middlesex Billerica	899	890	878	874	103%
Norfolk County					
Norfolk Dedham	676	631	706	302	224%
Norfolk Braintree	-	-	-	52	0%
Suffolk County					
Suffolk Nashua Street	662	677	682	453	146%
Suffolk South Bay	1,752	1,683	1,902	1,146	153%

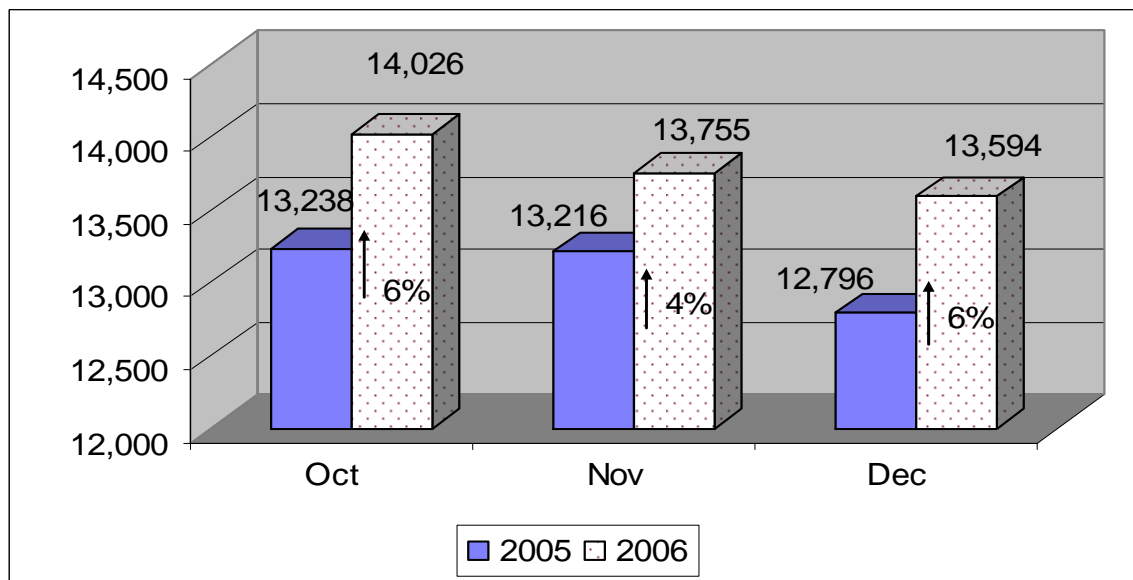
See Technical Notes, pp. iii-v, for information regarding design capacity, custody level designations, facility closings or name changes relevant to this time period.

Figure 3
DOC Population Change, Fourth Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the DOC population including treatment and support facilities for the fourth quarter in 2006 to the fourth quarter in 2005, by month. For October 2006, the DOC population increased by 484 inmates, or five percent, compared to October 2005; for November 2006, the population increased by 438 inmates, or four percent; for December 2006 the population increased by 384 inmates, or four percent.

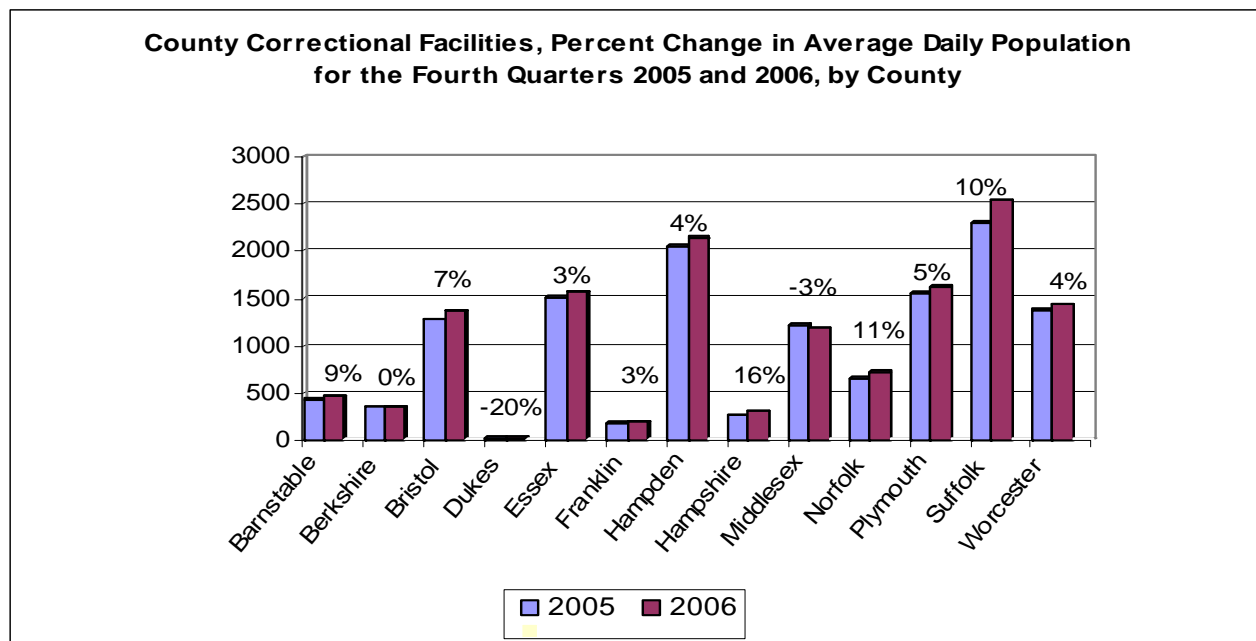
Figure 4
County Correctional Population Change, Fourth Quarters of 2005 and 2006



The graph above compares the County Correctional population at the end of the fourth quarter in 2006 to the end of the fourth quarter in 2005, by month. For October 2006, the population increased by 788 inmates, or six percent, compared to October 2005; for November 2006, the population increased by 539 inmates, or four percent, for December 2006, the population increased by 798 inmates or six percent.

Note: Data for Figure 4 was taken from the end of the month daily count sheet compiled by the Classification Division.

Figure 5



The percentage represents the change in ADP, increase or decrease, from the fourth quarters 2005 and 2006.

	Barnstable	Berkshire	Bristol	Dukes	Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Hampshire	Middlesex	Norfolk	Plymouth	Suffolk	Worcester	Total
2005	425	350	1,275	25	1,512	181	2,056	263	1,222	649	1,552	2,306	1,379	13,195
2006	462	349	1,366	20	1,563	187	2,147	304	1,181	722	1,628	2,538	1,435	13,902
Change	9%	0%	7%	-20%	3%	3%	4%	16%	-3%	11%	5%	10%	4%	5%

- Overall, the average daily population (ADP) of offenders in Massachusetts County Facilities increased by 707 inmates for the fourth quarter of 2006 compared to the fourth quarter of 2005, representing an increase of five percent from 13,195 in 2005 to 13,902 in 2006.
- Hampshire County had the largest percentage increase in ADP during the fourth quarter of 2006 compared to the fourth quarter of 2005.
- Suffolk County reported the largest increase (10%) in ADP, 2,538 inmates in 2006 from 2,306 in 2005.
- Six Counties (Barnstable, Essex, Hampden, Norfolk, Plymouth and Worcester) reported an increase in the ADP of three percent to eleven percent, from the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to the fourth quarter of 2006.
- Dukes County had the largest percentage decrease in population. The ADP for 2005 was 25 compared to an ADP of 20 in 2006, resulting in a decline of 20%.
- While Dukes County had the largest percentage decrease in the ADP, Middlesex County saw a 3% decline from 1,222 in 2005 to 1,181 in 2006.
- Berkshire County's ADP decreased by one, from 350 ADP in 2005 to 349 in 2006.

Table 7 provides quarterly statistics on criminally sentenced, new court commitments to the DOC for the fourth quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender. Overall, there was a decrease of eight new court commitments, or one percent, for the fourth quarter 2006, in comparison to the number of new court commitments in the fourth quarter 2005, from 796 to 788. Male commitments increased by 14, or three percent, from 528 commitments in the fourth quarter 2005 to 542 commitments in the fourth quarter 2006. Female commitments decreased by 22, or eight percent, from 268 in the fourth quarter 2005 to 246 commitments in the fourth quarter 2006.

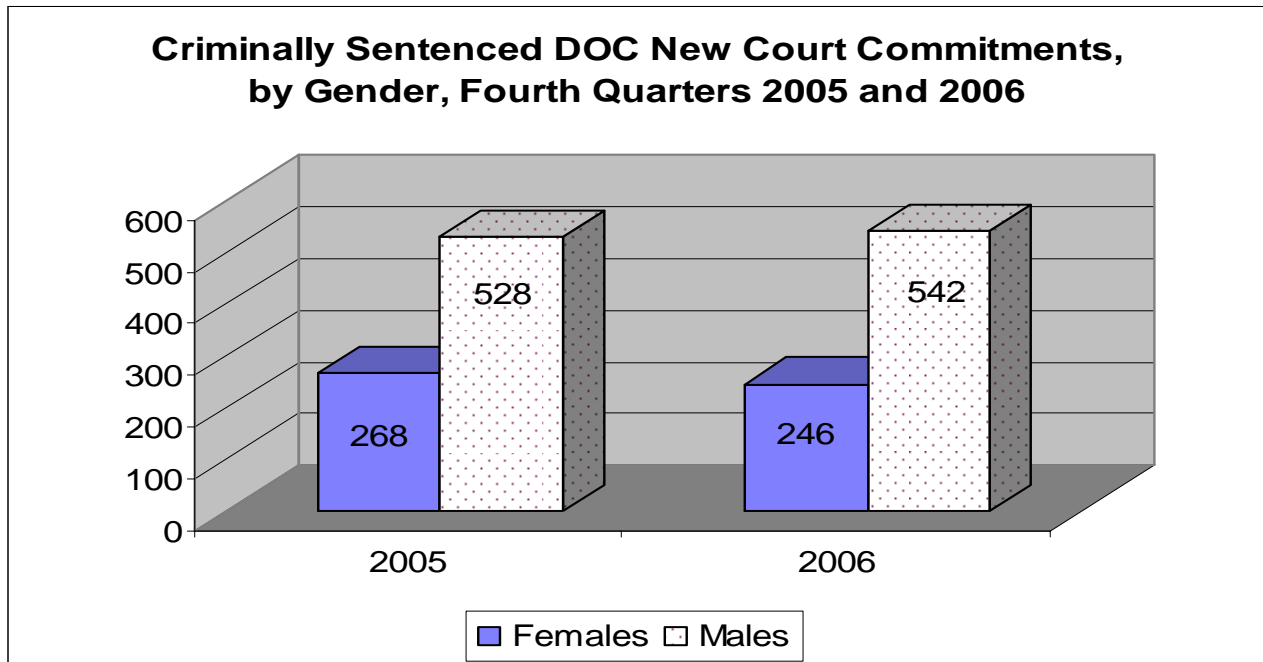
Table 7

**Criminally Sentenced DOC New Court Commitments
by Gender, Fourth Quarters 2005 and 2006**

	2005	2006	Difference
<u>Males</u>			
First Quarter	517	544	5%
Second Quarter	528	516	-2%
Third Quarter	466	455	-2%
Fourth Quarter	528	542	3%
Sub-Total	2,039	2,057	1%
<u>Females</u>			
First Quarter	263	280	6%
Second Quarter	290	288	-1%
Third Quarter	271	274	1%
Fourth Quarter	268	246	-8%
Sub-Total	1,092	1,088	0%
Total	3,131	3,145	0%

Figure 6 provides a graphical representation of the number of criminally sentenced new court commitments to the DOC during the fourth quarters of 2005 and 2006, by gender.

Figure 6



Note: Data for Table 7 and Figure 6 were obtained from the DOC's Inmate Tracking Database and the IMS Database.